

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1848.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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日七十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 10, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Alania.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. DE MELLO & Co., Amoy, CAMERON & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hankow, W. W. WATSON & Co., Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

#### COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. R. BRILLIOT, Esq. ADAM LIND, Esq. H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINHARD, Esq. H. ROEPERS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. Hon. W. K. WATSON.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Shanghai, EDWIN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON:—BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. For Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 per cent. " " 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits. At 3 months notice 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 " " " 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, 2,800,000. RESERVE FUND, 2150,000.

#### Bankers.

##### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

##### THE CITY BANK.

##### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

#### RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits:— For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " " 4 per cent. " " 12 " " 5 per cent. " "

F. HUTCHINGS, begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

Shop—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral. Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

## For Sale.

### RECENTLY ARRIVED.

#### FOR SALE.

TEYSSONNEAU'S FINE FRENCH STRAWBERRIES.

TEYSSONNEAU'S ASSORTED FRUITS. French JAMS and JELLIES.

MACASSAR RED FISH.

Very Fine "O. K." BOURBON WHISKY.

FINEST CHERBOURG BUTTER, IN BOXTLES OF ONE POUND.

BUSCK & Co.'s SELECTED DANISH BUTTER, Season 1878, in Tins of 1 lb., 2 lbs., and 4 lbs.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN HOUSEHOLD STORES.

EXTRA FINE CHICAGO BACON and HAMS.

MACAREL and SALMON BELLIES, in Kits.

COO FISH, &c., &c.

HOTH'S BEST RUSSIAN ROPE, and FINE LINES, Assorted Sizes.

FROST BRO'S BEST ENGLISH WHITE LINES.

HENRY'S BEST GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, Assorted Numbers.

INDIA RUBBER SHEET PACKING and INSERTION, all Sizes.

TUCK'S PATENT PACKING.

INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY HOSE.

CANVAS HOSE and LEATHER BELTING.

AMERICAN ASH BOAT-OARS.

ADMIRALTY TESTED CHAIN CABLES, and RIGGING CHAIN.

ANCHORS, from 25 lbs. up to 18 cwt. Each.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

TENMAN'S and PLUMBER'S SOLDER.

LEAD PIPE, and SHEET LEAD.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES, from 400 lbs. to 2,500 lbs.

MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS.

FLOUR SIEVES.

INDIA RUBBER KNEE and HIP BOOTS, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

THE POWERFUL SCREW STEAMER "SEA GULL," 48 tons register, 40 H.P. nominal; Steamers 8 knots. She was originally fitted as a Tug and Water Boat, and can be again adapted for the latter purpose at little expense. She has proved herself to be an excellent Sea Boat, and is well found, her Engines and Boiler being in first-class order.

ALSO, The Schooner "COBRAN," 134 tons register, built at Singapore in 1864, of Singapore Hardwood and Teak, with Iron Fastenings. She was thoroughly repaired and refitted in April last, and is now in first-class order.

For further Particulars, apply to MORRIS and RAY, Ship Brokers, where the Inventories may be seen.

Hongkong, October 16, 1878. no15

## NOTICE.

COKE AND TAR FOR SALE, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Apply at the GAS WORKS, West Point.

A. NEWTON, Manager. Hongkong, November 5, 1878. ja1

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN FITZEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

## FOR SALE.

AN OPEN SAILING BOAT, with Masts and Sails Complete, and also can be used for Pulling Six Oars.

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR REGATTA. For Particulars, apply to T. ANTHONY & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879. BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition. PANTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS. ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS. MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.

Novelties in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES. POCKET KNIVES. THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.

SWIMMING BELTS and AIR CUSHIONS. CHABLIS, in Pints.

TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths. FREEZES, for Utensils.

WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns. CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.

KEILLOR'S DUNDEE MARIALADE. KEITH JOHNSON'S LATEST ATLAS.

DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE. TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY. SADDLERY.

SCARVES and TIES, Newest Patterns. GRAMMARS and SCHOOL BOOKS.

NEW SEASON'S APPLES. THE NEWEST NOVELS.

RED HEART RUM. SHOOTING BOOTS. SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 21, 1878. no20

## AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER, by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. AD-MIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, and to R. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. Griffith, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS AND REDUCTIONS. In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges. STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD, Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

## HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors. Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

## MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

CAUTION. HAVING Learned that Large Quantities of IMITATIONS of our FLORIDA WATER have recently been imported to Hongkong, we caution the Public against purchasing any that does not bear the name "MURRAY & LANMAN" on the label. Each Bottle of the Genuine is wrapped with a pamphlet printed on paper which has the words "LANMAN & KEMP, NEW YORK" in Water Mark.

Messrs MELCHERS & Co. are now only Agents for Sale of the Genuine Florida Water at Hongkong.

LANMAN & KEMP. New York, July 6, 1878. no20

## NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A SIXTH RETURN of CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TALELS per SHARE will be made to Shareholders of Record on the 11th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, the 21st October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st October, inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co., Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 5, 1878. no14

## Intimations.

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE," NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS. No. 42, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

## DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS begs to say that he intends VISITING AMOY and E-MOY, leaving Hongkong September 16th, and returning November 1st.

Hongkong, August 21, 1878.

## NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavored to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. BRIGHT'S Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

## DE BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS and LIVER COMPLAINTS AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

## DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high Estimation in which PHOSPHODYNE is held is unquestionably due to its administration, in this form. Therefore

## DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

## CAUTION TO MEDICINE VENDORS.

The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are only entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the Chief Cities of the World.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal Proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Undersigned, against any person or persons selling fraudulent imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

## SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

## Entertainment.

### GARRISON THEATRE.

THE BAND AMATEURS OF HER MAJESTY'S 74th HIGHLANDERS will give a THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

THIS & WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, 11th and 13th Instant, (FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.)

The Performance will commence with a Comedy, in Two Acts, by PELHAM HARDWICK, Esq., Entitled:

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

To conclude with a Farical Extravaganza, in One Act, by Messrs BROUGH and HALLIDAY, Entitled:

"THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST."

Doors Open at 8.30; Curtain to rise at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Reserved Seats, 1 Dollar. Front Seats, 80 CENTS. Back Seats, 25 CENTS. Tickets may be obtained from D. WISHART, Band Sergeant, Manager.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

## Shipping.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "GLAMIS," Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "LIZZIE PERRY," Captain PITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 German Bark "NIAGARA," Captain PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

### FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," Captain MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Ship "MARK FRASER," Captain DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

### FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," Captain G. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

### FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 11 American Bark "DRIIGO," Captain STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

## Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Glenroy having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 14th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1878. no14

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Venice having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, November 5, 1878. no12

## FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Japan, Captain T. S. GARDNER, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, November 5, 1878. no12



## Intimations.

Volume Seventh of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VII.

—OF THE—

## "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming.  
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.  
The Idol Kwok Shing Wang.  
Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi.  
Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.  
Ethnological sketches from the Dawn of History.  
Translations of Chinese School-books.  
The Ballads of the Shi-king.  
The Pekingese Ju-shing.  
Notes on Chinese Grammar.  
Jottings from the Book of Rites.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries.  
Devices for Keeping Time.  
Modes of Consulting the Oracles.  
Chinese Bank Notes.  
The Mammoth.  
The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon."  
The K'ia.  
A Remarkably Tame Bird.  
Legends on Soapstone and Chinaware.  
The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.  
Breeding Pearls.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.  
China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

IMPERATRICE ELISABETTA, Austrian ship, Capt. Henglich.—D. Musso & Co.  
GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—Russell & Co.

LORD MACAULAY, British barque, Capt. B. B. Monkman.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
FONTEWAYE, British ship, Capt. Geo. B. Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SPINAWAY, Brit. barque, Capt. Fringio.—Stemmen & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A. Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

PRIZO, German barque, Captain C. Christensen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
GITANILLA, British barque, Captain Wallace.—Captain.

ALFREDO, British barque, Captain Robert Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French barque, Captain E. M. Gouy.—Landstein & Co.

MATHEUS, American ship, Capt. J. H. Dawes.—Meyer & Co.

NAVANA, British barque, Capt. W. L. Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.

Not Responsible for Debts of Crew:—  
HERAT, British ship, Captain Chas. Robertson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN  
MAIL STEAM CO., LIMITED.

The Steamer "NORMANBY,"  
Capt. Bell, will be de-  
spatched for SYDNEY and  
MELBOURNE (direct), on FRIDAY, the  
15th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. no16

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

(Calling at the usual Coast Ports, and  
taking through Cargo and Passengers  
to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian  
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer  
"MENMUIR,"

(expected about the 18th  
instant), will be despatched as above on or  
about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVA-  
TION COMPANY.FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,  
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Aus-  
tralian and New Zealand Ports,  
TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship  
"MECOA,"

Captain Murray, due here  
about the 18th instant, will  
be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

## FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

The Steamship  
"GLENHORN,"

Captain Gasson, will be de-  
spatched as above on WED-  
NESDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. no18

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

The S. S. Glenariff having arrived from  
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo  
are hereby informed that their Goods—  
with the exception of Opium—are being  
landed at their risk into the Godowns  
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from  
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be  
obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary be given before 2  
o'clock To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the  
13th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. no19

## To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,  
CITY HALL,  
HONGKONG.THURSDAY EVENING,  
November 14th, 1878.THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA  
AND  
OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY

will be produced  
VERDI'S OPERA  
"IL TROVATORE."

VERDI'S IL TROVATORE.

MISS ELICIA MAY-AS LEONORA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Maurice,.....Mr. H. VERNON.  
Count de Luna,.....Mr. B. PHILLIPS.  
Ayucena,.....Mr. DRAGGER.  
Ferrando,.....Mr. PADDON.  
Ruiz,.....Mr. ABRAHAM.

Chorus, &c.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR,.....Ma F. PANIZZA.

The Operas are produced under the Sole  
direction of  
Ma H. VERNON.

Tickets to be had—and Seats secured at  
Messrs KAYES & Co.'s, where a Plan of the  
Theatre may be seen.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—  
Dress Circle or Orchestra  
Stalls.....Two DOLLARS.  
Pit.....One DOLLAR.

Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen  
cannot be admitted.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878. no15

## FOR MELBOURNE &amp; DUNEDIN (N.Z.).

The British Barque  
"HOTSPUR,"

Capt. SHAW, will have a quick  
despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to  
ROZARIO & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Nov. 10, Napier, British barque, 1200,  
Bryar, Cardiff May 17, Coal.—MESSA-  
GERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 10, 7 a.m., Glenfalloch, British str.,  
1886, A. Taylor, Shanghai, and Foochow  
Nov. 7, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 10, Cordovan, French barque, 459,  
L. Bertaud, Ile de Océ, 22, Sapanwood.—  
CARLOWITZ & Co.

Nov. 10, Nouveaux Coriolan, French  
barque, 508, L. Cadier, Swatow Nov. 9,  
Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

Nov. 10, Matchless, American ship 1165,  
H. Dwyer, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Sent  
10, Coal.—MEYER & Co.

Nov. 10, Emu, Spanish steamer, 222,  
F. Blanco, Manila Nov. 7, General.—  
REMEDIOS & Co.

Nov. 10, Olympia, German steamer, 788,  
F. Naege, Swatow Nov. 9, General.—  
KVOX ACHERON.

Nov. 10, Amy Turner, American barque,  
991, A. W. Newell, Honolulu Oct. 9,  
Ballast.—CLYDE & Co.

Nov. 10, Tching-po, Chinese Revenue  
Cruiser, from a cruise.

Nov. 11, China, German steamer, 648,  
A. Koenig, Shanghai Nov. 8, General.—  
SINSHEN & Co.

Nov. 11, Brema, German barque, 398,  
K. Timpe, Manila Oct. 23, General.—WIL-  
LER & Co.

Nov. 11, Volga, French steamer, 1000,  
Rolland, Yokohama Nov. 5, General.—  
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 11, Hattie N. Bangs, Amer. 3-masted  
schooner, 566, Bangs, Newchwang Oct. 29,  
Beane, bound to Whampoa.—CAPTAIN.

Nov. 11, Glenariff, British steamer,  
1409, K. J. Gasson, London Sept. 26, via  
ports of call, and Singapore Nov. 4, Gen-  
eral.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Nov. 11, Ava, French steamer, 2177,  
Hernandez, Shanghai Nov. 8, Mails and  
General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Nov. 11, H.M.S. Vigilant, from a cruise.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10, Devotion, for Singapore, &c.  
10, Charlton, for Sydney, &c.  
10, Yotung, for Swatow.  
10, E. M. Raymond, for Saigon.  
10, Iphigenia, for Amoy.  
10, Puyee, for Shanghai.  
10, Ningpo, for Shanghai.  
10, Conquest, for Hoibow, &c.  
10, Channel Queen, for Obefoo.  
10, Emulation, for Nagasaki.  
10, H.M.S. Vigilant, for a cruise.  
10, Tching-po, Chi. R. Co., for Canton.  
10, Hattie N. Bangs, for Whampoa.  
10, China, for Canton.  
10, Diamante, for Amoy.

## CLEARED.

Emu, for Amoy.  
Diamante, for Bangkok.  
Jaco, for Straits Settlements.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ava, from Yokohama: for Hongkong,  
Mr and Mrs T. Forbes and servant, Messrs  
D. Martin, A. G. Wood and servant, W.  
Forrest and servant, J. Carvalho and 3  
servants, E. E. Gasson and servant,  
Aladdin, J. Lucumsey, J. B. Molard, E.  
Fry, Knott, Glover, and Keary, and 7  
Chinese; for Napier, Mr Palladius; for  
Marcellus, H. E. Chung How (Chinese  
Minister), Messrs Haseo Jui, Ching-lac-  
yeh, Yui-lac-yeh, Chi-lac-yeh, and 27  
Chinese; Mr and Mrs Drysdale, Mrs Taylor,  
Messrs J. D. Weld and servant, Hagen,  
Pogio, P. Popoff, Roustan, Schroeder, J.  
Hoyer, and D. H. Baker.

Per Volga from Yokohama: for Hong-  
kong, Mr Kasan; for Saigon, Mr Lemoine  
Heuri; for Suez, Mr Pardiia Petrovichino;  
for Marcellus, Lady Parker, 3 children and  
maid, Messrs Richard Carrer, and Chate-  
lino.

Per Glenfalloch, from Foochow or Shang-  
hai for London, Mr A. McGregor.

Per Glenariff, from London: for Hong-  
kong, Mrs Kuhn and child, Messrs Mc-  
Waters, Brown, and Degostini, and 260  
Chinese from Straits; for Shanghai, Mrs

Adams and six children, Miss Adams,  
Messrs Greathead and Kirby.  
Per Matchless, from Newcastle, Mr John  
T. Boag.  
Per Amy Turner, from Honolulu, 33  
Chinese.  
Per Emu, from Manila, 70 Chinese.  
Per Olympia, from Swatow, 75 Chinese.  
Per China, from Shanghai, 33 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.

Per Yotung, for Swatow, Capt. Pittman,  
and 155 Chinese.  
Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, Mr Yuill.  
Per Charlton, for Australia and New Zea-  
land, 5 Europeans and 97 Chinese (in  
steamer).  
Per Puyee, for Shanghai, 80 Chinese.  
Per Diamante, for Amoy, 1 European,  
and 275 Chinese.  
TO DEPART.

Per Emu, for Amoy, 98 Chinese.  
Per Diamante, for Bangkok, 4 Europeans,  
and 142 Chinese.  
Per Jaco, for Straits Settlements, 166  
Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer Olympia reports:  
Light monsoon and fine weather through-  
out the passage.

The American 3-masted schooner Hattie  
N. Bangs reports: Light winds first part  
of the voyage, latter part strong N.E. mon-  
soon and heavy sea.

The German steamer China reports:  
Left Shanghai on the 8th Nov. at 2 a.m.,  
arrived at Hongkong on the 11th at 6 a.m.,  
had strong N.E. and Northerly winds and  
rainy weather to Turnabout, from thence to  
port moderate monsoon and clear weather;  
on the 9th, passed the Co.'s S.S. Yangtze  
of Patohek.

The British steamer Glenariff reports:  
Fine weather and light monsoon to Par-  
cel, from thence to Hongkong strong  
breeze with heavy squalls and rain and  
high sea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For AMOY and MANILA.—  
For Emu, at 11.30 a.m. To-morrow, the  
12th inst., instead of as previously  
notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND  
BATAVIA.—  
For Jacarta, at 2.30 p.m. To-morrow,  
the 12th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—  
For Glenariff, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,  
the 12th inst.

For HOIHOW (AND PAKHOI).—  
For Jacarta, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the  
12th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—  
For Douglas, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the  
12th inst.

For SAIGON.—  
For Jacarta, at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the  
12th inst.

For SWATOW.—  
For Olympia, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the  
12th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—  
For Glenariff, at 5 p.m. To-morrow, the  
12th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND  
CALCUTTA.—  
For Jacarta and Penang, at 2.30 p.m., on  
Thursday, the 14th inst.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, NEW  
ZEALAND, &c.—  
Per Normanby, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday,  
the 13th inst.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.—  
Per City of Peking, at 2.30 p.m., on  
Saturday, the 16th inst., instead of  
as previously notified.

By the French Packet Aurore will  
be despatched from Hongkong on  
THURSDAY, the 14th November,  
with Mails to and through the United  
Kingdom and Europe, via Man-  
ila, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta,  
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow, and  
Alexandria.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 11, 1878.

OPUM.—New Patna, cash, \$568 & 570  
credit, 568 & 570

" Old Patna, cash, 562 & 555  
credit, 562 & 555

" New Benares, cash, 537 &  
credit, 537 &

" Old Benares, cash, 537 &  
credit, 537 &

" New Malwa, cash, 775 & 780  
credit, 780 & 785

" Allowance, Teela, 16 & 40  
Old Malwa, cash, —  
credit, —

" Allowance, Teela, —  
credit, —

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 37 1/2  
" 30 days' sight, ... 38  
" 6 months' sight, ... 39 1/2  
Credits, ... 39 1/2  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 39 1/2  
Bombay, demand and rupees, 223  
Calcutta, demand, ... 223  
Shanghai, demand, ... 72 1/2  
" 80 days, ... 72 1/2  
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. B., ... 109 1/2 nom.  
Sycee, ... 109 1/2  
Mexicanos, ... 1/2 c.  
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine, ... 27 70  
English Sovereigns, ... 5 38  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5 38

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 78 1/2 prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550  
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$842  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250  
R.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$900  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$230  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 1/2 prem.  
H.K. & W. S. Boat Co., \$14 prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 99  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$97 1/2  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66  
China-Sugar Refining Co., \$160  
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108  
Do, of 1877, \$108

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Palmer & Co.'s Premises,  
Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 11, 1878.

BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.228  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 30.150  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 30.170

THERMOMETER—9 A.M. ... 78  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 74  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 73

Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 67  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 66  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 65

Do. Maximum ... 75  
Do. Minimum ... 61

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW

Shipping.  
3 p.m.—Glenariff leaves for Yokohama, &c.

THE  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.  
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-  
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,  
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT  
MEDICINES.  
MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,  
Gingerade, Potash Water, Sarsaparilla  
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Dispensary is under direct and  
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced  
at 9.05 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Chefoo, on the 29th October, the  
Wife of the Rev. HUNTER COBBETT, of a  
Daughter.

## DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 1st instant, YESEE,  
the beloved Wife of Captain Joseph Steele  
At Shanghai, on the 4th November,  
ARTHUR STURGEON LYNCH, the infant son of  
Arthur and Edith F. Anderson, aged 1 year  
and 16 days.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOV. 11, 1878.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French Mail steamer Aurore passed  
Cape St. James at 4 o'clock on Saturday  
afternoon (9th) bound for Hongkong.

The Glenariff, with the next English mail,  
left Singapore at 6 p.m. yesterday, the 10th  
inst.

H. E. CHUNG How (Chinese Minister dele-  
gate to Russia) and suite, is amongst the  
passengers per M. M. steamer Aurore.

The British barque Napier, from Cardiff,  
experienced a very heavy gale amounting  
almost to a hurricane which lasted about a  
week, in lat. 34 S. and 38 W., when she  
lost all her sails.

We would remind our readers of the per-  
formance to take place at the Garrison  
Theatre to-night. The proceeds are to be  
devoted to a charitable object, and the  
efforts of the Band Amateurs should there-  
fore receive hearty support.

A handsome painted window has been  
placed in St. Peter's Church, illustrative  
of various incidents in the life and history  
of that Apostle. This welcome addition  
to the Church is the generous gift of Mr  
O. P. Chater, by whom it was procured  
from England at a cost of £150.

The Portuguese barque Venus, which left  
Macao for Timor on Saturday last with  
treasures, also takes three sisters of charity  
to take charge of the Educational Estab-  
lishments there. Mr Maximiano dos  
Remedios likewise took passage for Timor,  
to study the resources of the place and its  
commercial facilities.

The performance of "Maritana" was re-  
peated on Saturday evening by the Royal  
English Opera Company. The only change  
in the cast was that the part of the King  
was played by Miss A. Draeger. This is  
essentially a rôle for a male artist, but  
Miss A. Draeger, all circumstances con-  
sidering, gave a creditable enough rendering  
of the character. Miss May's singing and  
acting lacked a little of their usual spirit,  
probably on account of indisposition. With  
one exception the whole of Mr Vernon's  
songs were well sung, while his acting of  
the part was, as on the previous occasion,  
almost above criticism. Miss Stanley again  
afforded a remarkably good representation  
of "Lazarillo;" in fact in no rôle has  
Miss Stanley been more successful than in  
this one. "Wanda," in the "Grand  
Duchess," is perhaps her next most suc-  
cessful effort. Miss A. Draeger displayed her  
usual amount of "go" and ability as the  
"Marchioness," and gained a good round  
of applause in one little scene of indig-  
nation. The other characters were all very  
well rendered.

A case came before Mr Francis To-day at  
the Police Court in which one Wong Ayn,  
a coal cooler, was charged with stealing a  
red blanket and other articles valued at  
\$2.50, the property of another coal cooler  
named Chun Alook, who resided at 10 Tai  
Wong Street, Wanchi. The defendant was  
discharged, but the case is of some interest  
as it illustrates, in a marked degree, some of  
the evils of gambling. It transpired in the

course of the enquiry that the whole affair  
arose out of a gambling transaction. A  
man who kept a gambling house at Wanchi  
was convicted a few days back and fined the  
full penalty of \$200 or six months' hard  
labour, and another man was fined \$50 or  
three months' hard labour. These men  
were not convicted in the usual way by the  
aid of common informers but a number of  
coal coolers had been gambling at the house  
and lost amongst them about \$30; later on  
they succeeded in winning about \$87, but  
the master of the "hall" refused to pay  
them and raised the cry of "police" to cause  
the gamblers to disperse. The coal coolers  
mustered in full force and attacked the  
house, took all the gambling implements to  
the station, and betrayed the keepers of the  
"hall." The complainant and defendant both  
took part in the attack, and it would appear  
that a few of them despatched with the gam-  
bling money, and refused to share with the  
others. The defendant consequently stole  
the complainant's clothes &c., at least so it  
was alleged. The case was dismissed as the  
evidence was conflicting, one witness  
alleging that complainant had given the  
blanket &c. to the defendant in payment of a  
gambling debt. The things were ordered  
to be returned to the complainant.



to do much in that way, and he suggested to him and alternative scheme, which, if carried out, would not require such a large expenditure on gaol extension. But he thought it was right that he should have laid before them the first despatch of Earl Carnarvon in which he referred to gaol extension and a despatch of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on the same subject. These had now been in their hands since the 15th October and he had no doubt that his hon. friends had carefully considered them, and he should be glad to have a full and frank expression of opinion from the Legislative Council on the subject. He was sorry that Mr Price was not there to-day because he would have given them some important information, but they could go into the question at the next meeting. What he anticipated would be the basis for their consideration would be somewhat as follows. In the first place Her Majesty's Government said that they must have a gaol on the separate system. Then came the question how many prisoners ought they to accommodate in their gaol there. Now taking this time in the last year, of Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration, there had been in the gaol, taking that as a period to which they might fairly look as giving them a fair average of prisoners for which they ought to make provision in the Gaol, he found a memorandum of Mr Tomlin in which he said that in November, 1876, owing to the very large number of prisoners confined in the Gaol—574—it became necessary to increase the number of prisoners in each cell, and nine prisoners were placed in each large cell and seven in each of the smaller ones. As Mr Tomlin also favoured him in 1877 with a total of the actual capacity of each cell in which these Chinese prisoners were confined, and the result was in each large cell, where there were usually seven prisoners, but where there were then nine, there were 184 cubic feet of space for each man; in the other cells there were 221 feet. He was speaking merely of Chinese prisoners. The European prisoners had much larger cells, and a smaller number were confined in them; indeed, each man had a separate cell to himself. Now, a question for them to consider was, first of all, if they were to have anything like that number, 574 prisoners, and whether it was right to keep them within cells with 184, or 221 cubic feet to each man. On this latter subject he had over and over again said that in establishing the separate system each man should have 1,000 cubic feet of space, and he found in a valuable report which had been prepared for the Government by Dr. Wells and Dr. O'Brien that they expressed the opinion that the space for the prisoners was not sufficiently large. Taking the general average, throughout the gaol including Europeans as well as Chinese, the allowance was, they found, from 482 to 785 cubic-feet allowance each man, whereas these commissioners who had most recently reported on the gaol considered they should have from 1,000 to 1,200. Now Lord Carnarvon in writing to him (Mr Kennedy), soon after his arrival in Hongkong, said: "I consider the separate system to be the only true basis of prison discipline, and among Chinese prisoners there are very special reasons for its adoption. It is mentioned in the Report that few of the warders knew Chinese, and the terrible outbreak in the Singapore Prison is a warning of the danger of affording Chinese prisoners an opportunity to combine. I have to request that you will at once call on the Surveyor General to draw out plans for consideration showing the alterations that would be requisite and the surrounding ground and buildings." They were aware that he had done that, and that he made an effort also to get rid of some of the old offenders by a transportation scheme to Labuan. But this latter scheme had not succeeded, and there was little hope now that it would be adopted. Then came a despatch from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach dated the 6th June 1878; he had put the whole case very briefly in the last two paragraphs. "In many respects," he says, "the opinion that the erection of a new prison on a new site will be found to be the best solution of the question, but the expense which it would involve would doubtless be very great, and it will be for you to inquire carefully into the financial condition of the various schemes which I have suggested. The main elements for consideration appear to be roughly, on the one hand, the cost of acquiring additional land in the vicinity of the present site and of converting the present buildings and erecting those which will be required in addition; and on the other hand, the cost of a new site and the cost of a new prison; against which should be set the amount that would be derived from the sale of the present site and buildings. I need scarcely say that in the event of its being decided to erect a wholly new Gaol, it would be undesirable to spend money on enlarging or converting the present building. He then instructed him to consult with Mr Price. In addition to consulting with Mr Price he was anxious to consult with them. The financial question was one of very great importance. In regard to the scheme for the extension of the Gaol to Cairne Road he believed they would have to pay considerably more than \$45,000, which was about what he had placed it at in conversation with Mr Kewick. On the other hand, if it was possible for the Government to adopt a site for which they would have to pay no additional money, and if they could sell a portion of the present gaol site, he thought they might be able to build a gaol on a new site for considerably less than the cost of carrying out the plan of advancing up to the Cairne Road. If they went up to the Cairne Road and the population continued to increase then came the point whether the question of an enlarged gaol would not again have to be mooted. These he thought were some of the general considerations they should have before them, and he should be glad to have their experience and judgment in helping him to a decision on the matter. Mr Kewick said he was not aware that this subject would be brought before the Council to-day and he was not prepared to state his view clearly and definitely on the matter, but the object of his having previously advanced on this subject were not in any way influenced by the statements he had heard. He thought there was every reason to take other measures than these to get rid of the criminal class. He hoped to be able at the next meeting to be able to support his objections in a few remarks, and in the meantime he hoped they would allow him simply to mention that he held objections to the proposals that had been made.

Mr Price said that on a former occasion he expressed his views entirely in favour of a separate system, that under any cir-

cumstances they should have a gaol in which the separate system was carried out, and for that purpose he was perfectly certain that their gaol was not at present calculated to contain the prisoners. So far as he had gathered from his own observation, he was against the removal of the gaol from its present site, if for anything like moderate expense a wing could be added to it and separate cells constructed, as he believed could be done. The present building, he was given to understand, could be altered to contain 870 separate cells, and with an additional wing, 600 to 600 cells might be provided. He was of opinion that that number of cells would be ample for years to come. Many prisoners were employed in various offices about the prison, others were employed as shoemakers and so on, and there would not be imagined require separate cells. Then women were not placed in solitary confinement and prisoners sentenced to a few days imprisonment or awaiting their trial would not require separate cells. Taking all these together his impression was that 80 or 100 per cent might be deducted for this class of prisoners, and therefore 600 or 600 cells would be quite enough. The separate system would also, it was to be hoped, keep down crime, so that if the population increased, it did not follow that the number of prisoners would increase.

Mr HAYLAND said that with reference to the transportation system, he was of opinion that if it were worked within certain limits and according to certain definite rules, which had, he believed, been laid down on more than one occasion in despatches for the guidance of this Colony, it might do a great deal of good, but if it were worked as it had been worked, simply as a means for relieving the Gaol, he believed it would effect an unmitigated amount of mischief. What became of the people who were deported? These seemed to be an impression that they went away. When they did go away, many of them went to the mainland and crowded into the villages there, he thought they must be a perpetual source of danger to this Colony. He thought they must not keep in view considering the question of enlarging the gaol that they could get rid of criminals by any *tour de force*. He most entirely coincided with the references to the absolute necessity of having a separate system. He knew it was the impression among officers in this colony, best qualified to judge on such matters, that the separate system was absolutely essential. The association system rendered the discipline of the gaol almost nugatory; a few evil spirits were able to stir up a large amount of mischief, and there were also the grave results of mixing young criminals with desperate and hardened offenders. He did not believe that so long as they had the association system the gaol was much of a punishment. As to the present position of the gaol in the middle of a crowded town, he was informed by medical men that that was opposed to all sound principles. Gaols might be the centre of disease. As to the financial question, the point was what would be the cheapest prison in the end. His own strong impression was that the best plan and cheapest plan would be to remove the prison quite away on the Government land, and where assistance in building the prison could be rendered by the prisoners themselves. He cited a case in Ireland where the extension of a gaol had not cost a single penny for labour, the prisoners doing all the work themselves.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE said that he had been aware the subject was to have been brought up, he would have refreshed his memory. He had not the slightest doubt that the separate system was the only efficient system, and the only deterrent system. If the Chinese knew they would be sent into Gaol, they would think twice before they went into Gaol. At the Gaol Commission, though this question was not within the scope of the inquiry, Mr Price had stated that, by adding a wing, some 70 or 80 new cells could be provided. They did not think it necessary for Mr Price to go to the trouble of making out estimates, but they had thought it should be adopted. Regarding deportation, he could not see that there was any cruelty in deporting a man to his own country, although he could not say the same of branding on parts of the body readily seen; there were parts of the body where the brand could not be observed—but with the present system of photography he did not think so severe a step as that was necessary. If this caused an accumulation of rogues and vagabonds across the water, then it was possible at the same time to take measures which would induce them to stay within the limits of their own country, if they did come over. As to Gaol labour, the Commission tried to invent every means to suggest some form of labour to keep prisoners employed and be remunerative; he would speak of that at another time. He supposed that the hon. member's suggestion to move the Gaol to another place referred to Stonecutter's Island, and as it was remembered that it would be extremely inconvenient to move the prisoners backwards and forwards, the Commission did not venture to recommend it. In the event of the Magistracy being pulled down, he thought the Supreme Court House could very well be made to accommodate it, if provision were made for the other departments, which ought to be consulted. He might say that the proximity of the Courts to the Gaol was a luxury very rarely enjoyed.

Mr Kewick asked whether upon the vote made last year for the trial of the separate system any result had been arrived at. The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said that he had been called upon, in 1862, by Sir Hercules Robinson to furnish a report for the improvement of the Police, and one great difficulty which was then alluded to was the absence of quarters for the Force. This led to the appropriation of the area now occupied by the Police Barracks, instead of being used for an extension of the Gaol, and the erection of the new prison at Stonecutter's Island for the lawless prisoners. But for several mischances and disadvantages (not likely again to occur) and from imperfect tools, this Gaol would have effected the object of keeping such an institution from being in the heart of the Colony; it would have given the prisoners no opportunity of looking on the world and its pleasures. The revival of this scheme would, he believed, lead to the redemption of the criminal classes. It must be admitted that it was a financial question to some extent; but that was not the chief question. The main question was the power to be obtained over the dangerous classes of prisoners; and to this consideration the financial question was secondary. Had the plan been properly carried

out, and had the faults been removed, this object might have been attained in 1862. He had always held that opinion, and he did not think he was in error when he advocated its adoption now. He believed that the cost of enlarging the present Gaol, and the discomfort of retaining in the midst of the population an undisciplined evil, must form great parts of the question. Regarding the enlargement, the cost of land might be fatal, while, he believed, to make alterations on the present area was almost impracticable. If economy were studied too closely, usefulness generally suffered. Now he had told them the plain, unvarnished tale about the Stonecutter's Island Gaol, he would say that there was nothing more likely to remove existing evils than this. It was due to Sir Hercules Robinson to say that he (Mr May) had proposed its erection; he had never regretted the proposal, and he certainly advocated its adoption at the present moment. With prisoners' work, the utilization of present materials, and other things, the cost would undoubtedly be far less; while the making a mere shift on the confined area of the present Gaol, would ultimately result in producing a building utterly wanting in all the requisites of a Gaol. If the Stonecutter's Island could not recommend itself to the Council, then the removal of the Magistracy and the Superintendent's residence, to allow for the erection of solitary cells, would be the best after the other scheme. The Magistracy need not be removed so far, but could be built on the piece of Government ground at the Holywood Road entrance. He would only make one remark on deportation: If it could be shown that 90 or 90 per cent of criminals deported remained away, that was a material gain. If it were well understood that the usual liberality of British law was extended, and that a man was never deported unless he had shown himself to be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, and only when this was clearly found out, he did not think there was the slightest claim for hardship, or that it was contrary to English law.

His EXCELLENCY suggested that the discussion might be resumed on Thursday next.

Mr Kewick asked what was the object of the discussion. His EXCELLENCY replied that he could not do anything in this matter without submitting it to Her Majesty's Government. He was not asked to consult the Council in this subject: it was a special matter for the Governor, who was responsible to the Government at Home for what he did; but he hoped, as he had to-day, to obtain the expression of members of Council before he made any final recommendation of his own now. In their consideration of the subject, they might remember, taking 574 prisoners as the number in Gaol in November 1876, what changes had been made that might have led to a larger number. There had been more distress, the cheap fares from Canton had continued, while the increase in the population since Nov. 1876 had been very great. Besides this the Governor had thought it desirable to send all old offenders to the Supreme Court, where they could receive two or three years' imprisonment. Sir John Smalman said to him that, after Sir Hercules Robinson's time, he never knew what sentences he gave, as the deportation so interfered with them. If the Gaol were crowded, a list was sent to the Governor, and a large number were deported. This had been altered; and he had gone back to the rule of serving the two-thirds of a sentence. In spite of all this, however, there are less prisoners now in Gaol than there were at the corresponding date in 1876. That supports the views taken of the separate system and the establishment of a properly deterrent Gaol. It to be presumed that the number of criminals will not increase in the same ratio as the population. He received every day returns of the numbers of prisoners in Gaol—he had received over 600 such returns since he arrived—giving details of how the prisoners were distributed and what they were doing. From a study of those returns he had found it necessary to introduce the severe form of discipline, though he did not say that it was because of the short commons that the numbers had been reduced; that may be accidental, and it was difficult to trace these things. He would be most anxious to meet the views of the Council; but he was disposed to suggest that the rule of serving two-thirds of a sentence should be carried out; and that the one-third should be only remitted as a reward of steady work. Regarding deportation, he arrived in April, and a despatch concerning the Consolidated Branding, Deporting, and Flogging Ordinance, dated May, refused consent to that measure and gave him instructions that deportation was to be employed only when unavoidable, and in cases where the security of the Colony was likely to be imperilled. They would be interested to know how he had acted. The Magistrates and the Gaol Superintendent had each recommended deportation, and they had received the attention of the Executive. In every single case where the deportation warrant was found to be in order by the Attorney General, and the Executive Council approved, he had deported. There were some instances where the warrant was found to be illegal, and then it was his plain duty to discharge the prisoners. The Supreme Court had some times held that the warrant was illegal, and then on his return the man would be discharged; so the opinion of the Attorney General was subsequently taken on such cases. Of the cases recommended by the Superintendent of Gaol only three had not been deported. Lee Lum Kwei was recommended for release at the time of the Yesso calamity; he had also been useful as an interpreter. Two men in bad health, who were so ill that the Colonial Surgeon thought they could not live out their term, were sent to the Tung-wah Hospital, where he supposed they died. These three cases were such that all would occur in the view taken: Lee Lum Kwei was still in prison, and the other two had only a few weeks to serve. It all came to this, what were they to do with these deported men when they came back? Suppose 200 of the worst were now to be sent away, what would they do when they returned. It was said they could be flogged. But then they must be aware that flogging for such an offence had been disapproved of by the Home Government. When that particular power was sought for, it was refused. If the prisoner commits another offence, then he can be dealt with. The Council may make up their minds to the fact that the Government would not give its consent. It was the rule that only on the 2nd or 3rd offence could severity be shown. But the other day, though the most experienced member of the Executive did not think a case was one for deportation, the Governor gave in to the majority, who thought it was

If convenient, they could meet on Thursday, and he would then have the result of the Commission of Inquiry from Drs Wells and O'Brien.

Messrs Kewick and Evans having suggested that on Thursday some meetings were fixed, Monday next was agreed to. Mr Lowcock asked whether this question was to be settled prior to the passing of the Estimates or not. He thought it couldn't be done, as the question was a very broad one, which suggested so many other questions. Could it not be postponed until the Estimates were passed?

His EXCELLENCY replied that it could not have anything to do with the Estimates as yet; but he should like to have the opinion of members of Council within a reasonable time. He had gone pretty fully into this question, and he would like to have the whole question fully discussed.

Mr Kewick again asked whether any data had been arrived at upon the expenditure that was tried. His EXCELLENCY replied that Mr Price had built a certain number of cells, but there had been no time to give a fair test with the present building as yet.

In reply to the Acting Chief Justice, the GOVERNOR said that the site of the present Gaol was very valuable indeed.

Mr Kewick failed to see what was the object of the discussion.

His EXCELLENCY said frankly that he thought he ought to do this. What was he to do? He could give his own opinion for what it was worth; but he thought it would be more valuable after he had heard the views of other members.

Mr Kewick said that they could not discuss the question till they knew what would be the probable cost. It might be a nice thing to agree to have a gaol out of town, but the question was, how were they as practical men, to spend the money without doing it needlessly. They ought to have estimates of the two schemes before them. As to \$45,000 being sufficient to buy the land up to the Cairne Road, it was simply out of the question. The question was not whether or not it would be better for the prisoners to build a gaol on Stonecutter's Island, but whether they could meet the expense, or whether by a different system of punishment they could not greatly reduce the number of prisoners.

His EXCELLENCY remarked that it was only before they met that he heard from Dr Ayres that Mr Price was sick, and he found the figures could not be given. He knew that a true estimate for the purchase of the land near the present gaol would be far in excess of that given, and that was so much in favour of the site at Stonecutter's Island, while there were labour and material to be considered. He, however, would form no definite opinion till he had heard the question discussed.

The ACTING GENERAL remarked that the cost of steam-launches would have to be added to the Stonecutter's Island estimate.

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY said that of course a House of Correction on this site would be sufficient for women, for minor offences and short imprisonments, and for juvenile offenders, who need not be sent to the repressive prison. So that the number in the new Gaol need not exceed 300 men. There prison discipline could be maintained, where no temptations existed, with greatest effect. Prisoners on remand and prisoners committed for trial would also remain on this side.

The subject then dropped.

The Market Amended Ordinance was then read a second time; and after a few words of explanation from the Attorney General, was passed and numbered 3 of 1878.

Supplementary Estimates were then passed, and numbered 4 of 1878. As to \$2,400 for works and buildings, the provision had been taken this year to amend the item on the estimates.

The Hon. T. C. HAYLAND then proposed that a return of bankruptcies should be laid on the table, giving all particulars concerning the same, for the purpose of showing how inapplicable the present Bankruptcy law was to this Colony, especially to Chinese.

Mr Kewick seconded the motion.

The ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE entirely concurred in the motion, and even suggested that the Ordinance should be suspended. The ACTING GENERAL was afraid that nothing could be done except by Ordinance, and that it would be premature to do anything until the law was consolidated at home. To suspend the Ordinance might be a serious hardship to many residents. The returns asked for would throw much light on an important subject.

Mr Lowcock suggested that a memo. of the business to be brought forward should be sent round before every meeting of Council.

His EXCELLENCY said he would be most happy to do so.

The Council then adjourned to Monday, the 18th.

## SUPREME COURT.

(Before Acting Chief Justice SNOWDEN.)  
November 11, 1878.

### REGINA v. HUFFAM—EMBEZZLEMENT.

The prisoner was brought up for sentence this morning, when Mr Francis addressed the Court in mitigation. The Court was crowded with Europeans.

Mr Francis said his Lordship had doubtless seen the affidavit of the prisoner, and then read as follows:—

I Frederick Sowley Huffam at present confined in Victoria Gaol make oath and say:—

1. I have been in the Colonial Service since 1854 and have been successively employed in the Colonial Secretary's office, as Judge Clerk, as Clerk of Court, as Deputy Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Surrogate of the Vice Admiralty Court, as Registrar of Companies and more than once as Acting Registrar.

2. I was appointed official assignee of the estate of Lyle Still & Co. in December 1867, and immediately afterwards official assignee in about thirty other estates in bankruptcy.

3. I was then acting as Deputy Registrar and was permanently appointed to that office in 1869.

4. Since that date I have been Acting Registrar, and as such acted as Registrar in the Vice Admiralty Court, as official Trustee, and as official Administrator at different times and for different periods.

5. Since my appointment as official assignee and Deputy Registrar in 1869, I have in my various capacities had through my hands moneys amounting in the whole to over \$500,000 and have had to deal with over a hundred different estates and accounts.

6. The whole of the moneys received by

me in these various capacities were put by me in the iron chest in my office at the Supreme Court without instruction, my own salary and all moneys coming to me for fees and otherwise were also put by me in the same chest and all accounts and claims coming in for payment, whether on my own account or on account of the various estates, were paid by me out of the said moneys without any instruction.

7. Up to the year 1875 I kept no banking account either in respect of my own personal moneys or in respect of any of the moneys coming officially to my hands, no such accounts were officially kept or transferred to me by my predecessors in office.

8. I never had any general instructions as to what accounts I should keep, or how or in what manner I was to dispose of the moneys coming to my hands officially.

9. During the whole of the period since 1867 the office has been under-occupied and there was during the greater part of the time some one or other absent on sick or privileged leave; the work has been extremely heavy, more sometimes than I could get down. I have always had to take papers, books and accounts, to my own house and work there.

10. I have not been able at any time during the last ten years, so heavy was the work of the office, to give any time to my own private affairs or to keep any books or accounts showing my own income and expenditure, and I cannot now state what that was.

11. A very large portion of the moneys now missing were lost and gone before I had any idea that I was taking and using for my own purposes any of the moneys in my possession as official assignee.

12. When I found out that my cash was deficient, I had not the courage to confess the true state of affairs to any one, not even to my wife, nor did I, through weakness, make any attempt to reduce my expenditure or to inform my wife that we were living beyond our means.

13. I was the better able to do this as my emoluments derived in great part from fees were always uncertain in amount, and varied from year to year.

14. My wife had no knowledge, until the very week in which I went to Macao, that I was in any way deficient in my accounts, or that we were living in any way beyond our means, and I firmly believe that if I had had the moral courage to inform her of my position when I first made the discovery myself, she would have so managed matters, by reducing expenditure and otherwise, as to have enabled me to replace the amount then lost.

15. I have a wife and five children depending upon me for support, and during the last ten years have had to educate two sons and two daughters in England, and to pay the passage of my family to and from England twice during that period.

16. I acknowledge my fault and the justice of the verdict, but again say that a very considerable portion of the money in question, about \$15,000, was gone before I had the faintest suspicion that I was using moneys not my own, and I further say that the loss of that sum was solely attributable to carelessness and want of method, and not to any deliberate fraud.

Sworn by the said Frederick Sowley Huffam at Victoria aforesaid this 11th day of November 1878.

Sd. F. S. HUFFAM.

Before me  
C. F. A. SANDERSON,  
a Commissioner, &c.

Mr Francis then went on to say that he had been asked by the prisoner to add that the only portion of the sum remaining unaccounted for after the \$15,000 (about \$28,000), now unexpended (about \$2,000) was now in the prisoner's wife's hands, and that she was anxious to pay it at once into the hands of the Court. He asked his Lordship to deal leniently with the prisoner, for many reasons. Firstly, there was hardly any necessity for a severe punishment, as, now this offence had come to light, every precaution would be taken, after this lesson had been learnt, to prevent the recurrence of such offences. For prevention, then, there was hardly any necessity for a severe punishment. Again, in estimating the moral guilt of a prisoner, he submitted that the greater the temptation, the less the need for supposing there was a depraved state of mind. It would also be seen that, as every one in the Colony well knew, the money had not been spent in riotous or disorderly living. The prisoner was a hard-working, quiet, sober, and abstemious man in his way of living; he was a hard-working servant of the public, and in every other respect had been honest and had maintained the highest character. In consideration of the prisoner's position, which may be inflicted upon him would fall much more heavily upon others than upon himself, he besought the leniency of the Court. What must the prisoner have suffered already during the last eight years could scarcely be conceived if he had eaten of the fruits of his conduct, they must have been bitter fruits indeed, for the sword of discovery was constantly hanging over his head, and every one who approached him, and every letter he received must have been a terror to him. Again, it should be borne in mind that the prisoner lost 24 years' service—pension, character, position, were all gone. His mental suffering must indeed be terrible to think of, whilst at the same time any punishment now meted out to him would fall more heavily upon others than upon himself. He (the learned Counsel) repeated that his client had already been heavily punished, and that the necessity for a severe sentence was not now present, as there was every probability that no such case would ever arise here again. He called upon his Lordship to deal with the case as mercifully as he could, consistently with his sense of duty to the public.

His Lordship (addressing the prisoner) said that the prisoner who had had a patient and careful trial, was convicted of misappropriating and converting to his own use money entrusted to him as a trustee. It was an offence of the most serious description; one of the worst description that had occurred since his arrival in the Colony, or even since this had been a Colony. It had been said by Mr Francis, in his eloquent address, that the prisoner had very great temptation; that he had large sums of money under insufficient control; and these temptations he had been unable to resist. At the same time, although there was no credit assigned to whom the prisoner must have been held accountable, for had there been one this fraud could scarcely have happened, still there was a Committee of three gentlemen appointed to advise with, and assist the Official Assignee; while the latter had always the right to apply to have the bankruptcy

superseded. He (the Judge) certainly felt called upon to say that if creditors did not take care of their own property, he did not see why the Government should look after them. Before the Act of 1861 the law did not throw upon the Official Assignee to act as creditor's Assignee was chosen. The Committee chosen, however, were supposed to have known how prisoners discharged his duties, and see that he had duly paid moneys in and out; besides which, by the Rules of the Court it was strictly forbidden to allow moneys to accumulate. An order of the Government directed that all moneys should be paid into a Bank, so that the prisoner, in the slightest difficulty, had all or many inducements to deal properly with the money, and he knew that he could do otherwise only at great risk. No doubt a frequent audit ought to have been provided for by the Rules of the Court, but such was the confidence in the prisoner's character that no one for a moment dreamt that such a precaution was needed. His Lordship continued to say that he had read carefully the affidavit filed by the prisoner, and had listened attentively to the learned counsel, but he must, he was sorry to say, remark, that the affidavit was indeed a most unsatisfactory, not to say illiterate, and useless statement. Prisoner there stated that he had moneys pass through his hands as large an amount as \$800,000, and that, owing to the confusion of accounts, and the manner in which his own money became mingled with the other, he spent a sum of \$15,000 for his family expenses. Of the \$35,000, nothing was said, of what had been done with it, or where it had gone. The only sign of true repentance and genuine reparation would be to give such information as would lead to the recovery of the prisoner's ill-gotten gains, if it were possible to do so now, this was the smallest reparation he could make; yet he (the Judge) could observe no regret but a cold acknowledgment. He (the Judge) was glad to see that a small sum could yet be recovered; that was most satisfactory, and the person who had suggested its being given up was much to be praised. But he could not forget another very unsatisfactory point: if prisoner kept his moneys in a safe, he (the Judge) could not imagine why the prisoner withdrew large sums of money from the Banks—that was an act full of suspicion, and could not have been done with an honest motive, especially while no traces of the money remained. Again he felt bound to say that all this was to his mind very unsatisfactory—very unsatisfactory. The prisoner admitted his fault, but he (the Judge) had looked in vain for any strong expression of regret; prisoner had, it was true, borne a very heavy load on his conscience for several years, but it was sincerely to be hoped that he now felt the fearful misery he was bringing upon others. His Lordship earnestly hoped that the prisoner's example would show to others how much better it was to eat the bread of honesty than to make haste to be rich by dishonest means. Prisoner had been acquitted, after argument, of the charge of embezzling public moneys as a public servant; but he had been convicted of converting to his own use moneys entrusted to him as an assignee. Had he been found guilty of the first offence, he would have been liable to a sentence of fourteen years penal servitude; while under the second offence, the maximum sentence is seven years' penal servitude. He (the Judge) was sorry to say that the shorter term was scarcely adequate to the prisoner's case, and he certainly would not be doing his duty to sentence the prisoner to a shorter period than penal servitude for seven years.

The prisoner, who appeared to feel his position, was then removed, and the Court rose.

## Marine Court.

(Before J. P. McEwen, Esq., Acting Marine Magistrate.)  
11th Nov., 1878.

### RIOTOUS.

William Walls, seaman American ship *George Skiffeld* was charged with assaulting the 2nd-mate (John Leonard) with an iron belaying pin. It appears that defendant had been in gaol for assaulting the Police and when he came out and went on board he refused to work and would give no reason. The U. S. Consul told the Captain to put the defendant in irons if he persisted in his refusal, but not to use any force. The mate was deputed to convey the Consul's orders to the defendant, but defendant refused to work, and when an attempt was made to put him in irons he struck the 2nd-mate with an iron belaying pin.

Defendant admitted the assault and said he had had his life threatened by both the mates but had never reported the matter to the Consul. Captain McEwen sent the defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

### REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Seven men (Chinese) forming the crew of the British schooner *Lulu*, were charged with refusal of duty and being absent without leave. Defendants said they never refused duty, but the Captain wanted to deduct \$200 from their wages for damaging the sails.

They were ordered to forfeit 2 days' pay each, and return on board their ship.

### Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates Sitting.)  
11th November, 1878.

### LARCENY.

Wan Aik, a servant, aged 18 years, and Fong Aik, a water-cooler, aged 20 years were charged with stealing a silver bangle, valued at \$2, from the person of a child the son of one Ho Aik, a tailor residing at 17 Aberdeen Street. The 2nd defendant was ordered to find security in \$10 to be of good behaviour for one year, and the 1st defendant was sent to 6 weeks' imprisonment, 4 weeks being in solitary confinement on rice and water.

### TO DAY'S FINES.

Chan Aik and Chan Aohah, fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. Fined 10 cents each.  
Tat Apan, and two others setting turf on Government land. Fined 20 cents each.  
Wong Aik, having cakes without a license. Fined \$1.  
Wai Aik, no pass. Fined \$2.  
Wong Aik, a coolie, begging in the public streets. Fined \$2.  
Li Aken, a coolie, wilfully cutting and injuring trees. Fined \$2.  
Richard Snow, 2nd mate unemployed, drunk and disorderly at the Salor's Home. Fined \$3.  
Lau Aik, master painter, no pass. Fined \$3.



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

Hong Kong, July 31, 1978.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

and Hankow, and are prepared to give Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY WISE & CO.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Horse.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Alert .....	6 c	U. S.	gunboat	541	..	.....	Nov. 9	Robert Boyd
Freye .....	6 c	German	corvette	1088	6	17 0	Oct. 16	Von Nostitz
Kestrel .....	6 c	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Oct. 31	Fred. Edwards
Maggie .....	6 c	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	Nov. 4	W. M. Lang
Marquesa del Duero .....	6 b	Spanish	transport	850	...	.....	Nov. 7	Guillaume Loté
Mosquito .....	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Sheldrake .....	6 c	British	gunboat	.....	4	60	Oct. 16	J. B. Rye
Tohing-po .....	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	180	6	60	Nov. 10	C. De Longueville
Victor Emmanuel .....	6 c	British	Commander's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watand

  

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.			MERCHANT STEAMERS.			SAILING VESSELS.		
Nov. 2, 1878.								
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.								
Chloris .....	German	barque	Kiang-yuen	Chinese	Gold Hunter	British	barque	
Glamorganshire	for London		Kiang-yung	Chinese	Golden State	American	ship	
Mary Smith	for Fremantle		Lee Yuen	Chinese	Halton Castle	British	barque	
Thomas Brown	for Colombo		Orestes	British	Harlah	British	barque	
			Orissa	British	Haydn Brown	for New York		
			Paukong	British	Hierconite	British	brig	
			Pingon	British	Hope	British	barque	
			Sin Nanking	British	Inheritance	British	barque	
			Tahyew	Chinese	J. R. Worcester	for New York		
			Taku	British	Louise	British	brig	
			Ta-yuen-fung	American	Martha	O. Rica	ship	
			Tokio Maru	Japanese	Mary Whitridge	American	ship	
			Tung Ting	Chinese	Nourmabal	British	barque	
			Vulcan	for London, &c.	Omega	British	barque	
			Wenchow	British	Quikotep	American	ship	
			Yehsin	Chinese	Salamis	Slam	barque	
			Yungking	Chinese	Stephanoind	British	barque	
					Star Queen	British	barque	
					Thermopylae	for London		
					Vesuvius	American	barque	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.								
Amazona .....	French		Atma	British	barque	Charybdis	H. M. corvette	
Antenor .....	for London, &c.		Black Adder	British	ship	Cochino	French	corvette
*Ava .....	French		Canon Harrison	American	barque	Cyclop	German	gunboat
*China .....	German		Castle Holme	British	barque	H. M. M.	gun-vessel	
Chinkiang .....	British		Charron Wattana	Siamese	ship	Kas Hwang	Chinese	light-vessel
Chiu-ss .....	Chinese		Chihaya Maru	Japanese	barque	Ling Feng	Chinese	cruiser
Dragon .....	British		Ching Tat	Chinese	barque	Luz	French	gunboat
Flore MacDonald .....	British		Cutty Sark	British	ship	Mosquito	H. M. gunboat	
Glenhulas .....	for New York		Donnie Castle	British	barque			
Gwalior .....	British		Enkidu	British	barque			
H. C. Orsted .....	Danish		Flory Cross	British	ship			
Hae-san .....	Chinese		Forward Ho	British	ship			
Han-kwang .....	Chinese							
Hidley's Maru .....	Japanese							
Hwayuen .....	Chinese							
Kiang-ching .....	Chinese							
Kiang-pan .....	Chinese							
Kiang-wai .....	Chinese							

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

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